

Vassiliou, Denktash in Geneva

GENEVA (R) — Turkish-Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash and Greek-Cypriot President George Vassiliou arrived in Geneva for U.N.-mediated talks Monday and said they hoped their divided island could be united in a federal republic. At separate news conferences, they pledged to work hard at a two-day meeting on Cyprus, to be brokered by United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, which will open Wednesday. Denktash said: "I want a settlement very badly. I have spent 35 years struggling against the union of Cyprus with Greece... that there is mistrust is obvious." Vassiliou, who took office six months ago, said: "We believe the Cyprus problem has lasted for long enough. All over the world, a peace epidemic is breaking out and we simply don't want to be left out. It is a new start. If all goes well, it will be a long process." The meeting, which aims to set a framework to resume negotiations on reunifying Cyprus, is the first between the leaders from the two communities since 1985, when talks between Denktash and Vassiliou's predecessor Spyros Kyprianou collapsed.

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AROUND THE WORLD...

Arab delegation arrives in Peking

PEKING (AP) — A seven-member delegation from the Arab League arrived Monday to discuss implementation of a ceasefire in the Iran-Iraq war, the official Xinhua news agency said. The delegation is led by Sheikh Sabbah Al Ahmad Al Sabah, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Kuwait, and includes Iraqi Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Saadoun Hamadi, it said. Al Sabah told Xinhua upon arrival that he hoped there would be lasting and all-round peace between Iran and Iraq and the whole Gulf region.

Sudanese minister holds talks in Iraq

JAGHDAD (R) — Iraq assured a visiting Sudanese minister Monday that it wanted to promote its relations with Khartoum, the Iraqi News Agency (INA) reported. It said First Deputy Prime Minister Taher Yasin Ramadan told Taj Alisir Mohammad Salib, Sudan's minister of state for foreign affairs, that Bagdad wanted to develop its ties with Sudan and other Arab countries. Relations between the countries have been strained since Iraq recalled its ambassador from Khartoum in July in protest at a Sudanese statement implicating an Iraqi diplomat in the murder of an Iraqi dissident.

Kuwait warns moneychangers

KUWAIT (R) — The head of Kuwait's central bank warned local moneychangers against speculating in Iraqi and Iranian money which has soared in value since Tehran accepted a Gulf war ceasefire. "The recent big increase in the exchange rates of the two currencies contains risks and dealers should take precautions," acting Central Bank Governor Abdul Aziz Mohammad Al Othman said in an interview published in Kuwaiti newspapers Monday. Since Tehran announced July 18 its acceptance of a U.N.-brokered ceasefire in the war, the current rise has jumped amid speculation that peace-time reconstruction would spur an economic boom in Iran and Iraq.

Polish police break up strikes

WARSAW (R) — Police Monday stormed tram and bus depots occupied by strikers in the northwestern Polish city of Szczecin, strike leaders said. The action was taken as strikes by workers demanding official recognition of Solidarnosc spread in what Western diplomats said was the biggest threat to Poland's communist authorities since labour unrest in 1980 gave rise to the now banned union (see page 8). In Szczecin, witnesses reported police took arrested strikers away in vehicles.

Pretoria bans anti-conscription group

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — The government Monday banned a nationwide organisation opposed to conscription laws that require white men to serve in the armed forces. Law and Order Minister Adrian Vlok, acting under state-of-emergency regulations, said the end conscription campaign was banned from carrying out any activities. Action against the organisation had been expected since 143 young white men, in the broadest challenge ever of the conscription system, announced Aug. 3 that they would refuse to perform mandatory military service. Most of the men face six-year jail terms.

Israel 'ready to launch own spy satellite'

NEW YORK (R) — Israel is on the verge of launching a spy satellite into low earth orbit after secretly test-firing a medium-range missile into the Mediterranean Sea last May, according to the latest issue of Time magazine. Citing unnamed intelligence sources, the weekly news magazine said the Israeli cabinet had only to set a launch date to become the eighth country known to possess a rocket powerful enough to lift a satellite into orbit. "With its own orbiting electronic eye constantly monitoring Arab states, Israel would gain a distinct advantage in any military confrontation with its neighbours," Time said. Israel would no longer depend solely on U.S. satellite intelligence.

S. Africa under fire in Oslo

OSLO (R) — European and African leaders Monday accused South Africa of driving over six million people from their homes in southern Africa and called for sanctions against Pretoria to put an end to the crisis. "For us, the root cause of the problem is clearly South Africa's evil policy of apartheid and undeclared war against the neighbouring independent states," Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe told an international conference on the plight of southern African refugees and displaced persons. "To argue that sanctions would hurt the blacks of South Africa more than South Africa itself is not only arrogant paternalism, but also a disguised and dishonest effort to continue collaboration with apartheid," he told the opening session.

2 Libyan soldiers reportedly defect

CAIRO (AP) — Two Libyan soldiers have driven a car to the Egyptian border and asked for political asylum, Al Akhbar newspaper said in its Monday edition. The paper said the two soldiers told Egyptian authorities that they had defected because they did not know where Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi would send them to fight. They said they wanted to live in peace in Egypt. The paper did not identify them but said they were both 26 years old and from the Libyan city of Benghazi. It did not say when the incident took place, nor if Egyptian authorities had granted their request for asylum.

Diplomat sees Briton imprisoned in Iran

LONDON (AP) — Iran Sunday permitted a British diplomat to visit a Briton imprisoned in Tehran for nearly two years without trial, the Foreign Office said. Diplomat David Reddaway, who went to Iran Aug. 12 following a thaw in relations between the two countries, found Nicholas Nicola "in good health and reasonably cheerful" during their half-hour meeting and gave him some "creature comforts," a Foreign Office spokesman said. The Foreign Office spokesman said Reddaway had also been given an indication that he will be able to see Roger Cooper, a second Briton held without trial.

Soviet admiral speaks of foiled Gulf attacks

ABU DHABI (R) — The commander of the Soviet fleet in the Gulf was quoted Monday as saying attempts had been made to attack Soviet-escorted convoys in the waterway. "Unidentified aircraft and gunboats have tried more than once to attack ships under our protection, but we managed to evade them," Admiral Valerii Serega told the Abu Dhabi newspaper Al Ittihad.

Qatar drills into world's biggest gas field

BAHRAIN (R) — A drilling rig started boring a hole Monday to tap the world's largest natural gas reservoir lying under the shallow waters of the Gulf off Qatar. A senior official of the Qatar General Petroleum Corporation (QGPC) said the Danish-owned rig Maersk Victory began drilling down in the North field 80 kilometres offshore. The development project, estimated to cost \$1.3 billion, is vital for Qatar's industrial future and carries its hopes for prosperity into the next century.

Israeli army imposes sweeping curfew

18 Palestinians shot in clashes

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Israeli troops shot and wounded 18 Palestinians Monday during a general strike in the occupied territories and clamped a curfew on 120,000 residents around Nablus, the largest city in the West Bank.

The army imposed the curfew, confining residents to their homes, after troops shot and killed a Palestinian at Askar camp in the Nablus area overnight.

Troops wounded three Palestinians in separate clashes at Tulkarm refugee camp, Zawieh village and Qalqilya in the West Bank, hospital officials said.

Palestinians said a Jewish settler shot a 16-year-old after protesters stoned a bus outside Nur Shams camp near Tulkarm.

Fourteen of the wounded Palestinians — including boys aged 10, 13 and 16 — were shot in the Gaza Strip towns of Gaza and Beit Hanoun and in the Jabalya and Shati refugee camps. Palestinians and hospital sources said.

Palestinians said Ahmad Mohamed Sharouni, 22, whose death hospital officials attributed to wounds in the chest and back, had been shot without provocation by plain-clothed Israeli who came to the camp to make arrests.

The army said it imposed the curfew to prevent protests after the incident and during a strike called by underground leaders of the uprising in the occupied territories.

Streets were deserted and stores shuttered in the occupied territories as Palestinians observed the strike to protest raids in which Israelis confiscate property of Palestinians refusing to pay taxes.

Tax boycotts have been one of the key tools of the rebellion. Masked protesters trying to enforce the strike gathered on the Hebron-Jerusalem highway near the town of Bethlehem and stoned dozens of cars carrying workers to jobs in Israel, forcing them to turn back.

A reporter Haitham Hamad saw 14 cars with windows smashed stopped along the highway near the Dheishe refugee camp.

On Sunday, a general strike called by the fundamentalist group Hamas also was fully observed.

(Continued on page 5)

Experts reenact Zia flight; Soviets dismiss suggestions

ISLAMABAD (Agencies) — Experts investigating the death of Pakistani President Zia Ul Haq in an air crash have reenacted the ill-fated flight and plan to send part of the wrecked plane to the United States for analysis.

Administrative and police sources said Monday investigators would send "suspect objects and splinters" from Zia's C-130 Hercules for urgent examination in the United States to try to solve the riddle of Wednesday's disaster.

Authorities who believe the crash that killed the 64-year-old president was sabotage have interrogated more than 700 people, including military personnel, the sources said.

More than 80 are still being held, including airport security staff and cargo handlers. It is not known if any of those still being held are from the armed forces.

Investigators have flown a C-130 from the eastern town of Bahawalpur on the flight path taken by Zia's plane before it crashed seven minutes into its journey. All 30 people aboard including the U.S. ambassador were killed.

The sources said the aim was to piece together a minute-by-

minute reconstruction of the flight. The investigators' plane circled the crash site repeatedly.

A Soviet commentator Monday rejected suggestions that the Kremlin or its Afghan allies were responsible for the plane crash that killed Zia and said the United States was indirectly to blame.

Yuri Glukhov wrote in the Communist party daily Pravda that Zia had created dangerous conditions in his country with the help of the United States.

"It was he who let the genie of terrorism out of the bottle," Glukhov wrote. "On Pakistani territory are dozens of bases where invertebrate terrorist-cutthroats train. They are flung out in Afghanistan. But what does it mean to turn a country into a focus of terrorism? It means to expose it to an epidemic of terror."

Pravda quoted the Times of London as saying in an editorial that if a probe shows the crash resulted from a bomb explosion, then Afghan communists and their Soviet allies should be suspected. Glukhov said such accusations reflect the "incompetence" of people trying to "throw a shadow" over Afghan and Soviet efforts to bring peace in the region.

Zia's elder son, Ijaz Ul Haq, told Britain's Independent Television news Friday that he suspects Soviet involvement in the plane crash.

"There are grounds to believe

5,000 massacred in Burundi

NAIROBI (Agencies) — Authorities in the tiny central African nation of Burundi said Monday at least 5,000 people were killed in ethnic clashes that sent 35,000 people fleeing across the border.

"They've been able to get back into the hills and determine the extent of the massacre," a senior Western diplomat told the Associated Press in a telephone interview from Burundi's capital, Bujumbura.

He said Burundi's foreign minister, Cyriens Mbonimpa, issued the government's first official estimate of the number killed in last week's massacre in a communiqué given to the foreign diplomatic corps at a morning briefing.

"It indicated the government's

latest body count, the number of those killed, now is about 5,000," said the diplomat.

Mbonimpa described as "highly exaggerated" a media report at least 24,000 people had been killed in the fighting that began Aug. 14 between the Hutu, Burundi's majority tribe, and the Tutsi, the minority tribe that controls the military and rules the country, the diplomat said.

"From every report, including those from non-governmental sources, no one believes that figure," he said.

State-run Radio Kigali Monday said 35,000 people had fled the bloodbath to Burundi's northern neighbour, Rwanda.

The radio, monitored in Nairobi, said Burundi officials Sunday met Rwandan officials at Rwan-

d's southern border town of Butare where the refugees are gathered. It gave no details of the discussions, but said the Rwandan officials promised the Burundian officials they would not allow anyone to use their territory to stage attacks on Burundi.

The Tutsi tribe has been using the might of a modern army — helicopters, armoured vehicles, machineguns and bayonets — to slaughter the Hutu, according to eyewitness accounts from the refugees.

Official Burundian accounts have spoken only of attacks on Tutsi by "traitors and outsiders."

Officials and U.N. refugee workers on the Rwandan side of the frontier have heard countless horrifying stories of the army massacre.

"The time to be reassured ab-

out the Nile flood is the first week of September," MENA quoted him as saying.

The Nile is formed at Khartoum of the Blue Nile which starts at Lake Tana near Dima and the White Nile which has its source at Lake Victoria in Uganda. Ethiopia has had heavy rainfall recently, leading to Sudan's floods and rising Nile levels.

The last flood of similar magnitude was in 1946, but Mahdi said his country was coping better this time.

He criticised foreign media reports for "portraying a drowning Sudan, with spreading plagues and the first threat of locusts in a thousand days."

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"The time to be reassured ab-

Jordanian team returns

AMMAN (Petra) — A Jordanian mission entrusted with assessing the extent of the damages caused by floods in Sudan returned home Sunday and the head of the delegation said that the Sudanese government and people valued appreciation and gratitude to His Majesty King Hussein, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and the government and people of Jordan for their help and contribution to alleviate the suffering caused by the floods.

In a statement to Petra, delegation head Dr. Saleh Alwaih also called on the public to contribute contributions to help the Sudanese, of whom over 1.5 million have been left homeless. Alwaih also said that drinking water shortage was critical in Sudan.

Edinburgh conference urges improved health training programmes

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan took part in a world conference on medical education which was held in Edinburgh, U.K., between August 7 and 12, 1988 and sponsored by the World Health Organisation, the United Nations Children's Fund, the U.N. Development Programme and the Scottish Development Agency.

The Jordanian delegation included Dr. Abdul Salam Al Majali, president of the University of Jordan and Dr. Qandil Shaker, director of the university's educational centre for the development of human resources employed in the health sector.

THE EDINBURGH DECLARATION

THOUSANDS suffer and die every day from diseases which are preventable, curable or self-inflicted and millions have no ready access to health care of any kind. Such facts have produced a mounting concern in medical education about equity in health care, the humane delivery of health services, and the cost to society.

This concern has gained momentum from national and regional debates that have involved large numbers of individuals from many levels of medical education and health services in most countries of the world, and has been brought into sharp focus by conference theme papers which address basic issues faced by these groups. It also reflects the convictions of a growing number of medical teachers and medical students, medical doctors and other health professionals and the general public around the globe.

The steady forward march of medicine is mainly the fruit of the research which sustains it, and a century of scientific research continues to bring rich rewards; but man needs more than science alone, and it is to meeting the needs of the human race as a whole, and of the whole person, that medical educators must now address themselves.

The aim of medical education is to produce doctors who will promote the health of all people, not merely deliver curative services to those who can afford it, or those for whom it is readily available. That aim is not realised in many places despite the enormous progress that has been made during this century in the biomedical sciences. This problem is not new, but prior efforts to introduce greater social awareness into academic medical schools have not been notably successful.

These views indicate that many of the improvements can be achieved by actions within the medical school itself, namely to:

1. Enlarge the range of settings in which educational programmes are conducted, to include all health resources of the community, not hospitals alone.

2. Ensure continuity of learning throughout life by shifting emphasis from the didactic methods so widespread now to self-directed and independent study as well as tutorial methods.

3. Build both curriculum and examination systems to ensure the achievement of professional competence and social values, not merely the retention and recall of information.

Majali said that the conference which was attended by more than 150 prominent world figures in health education, aimed to introduce basic changes in training and medical care to enable this profession to cope with communities' new needs and requirements.

The conference discussed recommendations passed by several world conferences which call on national organisations and health authorities to introduce measures that would raise the standard of medical education. The conference endorsed the Edinburgh Declaration (see below) which embodies a set of recommendations in this respect, Majali said.

He said that this declaration urged world governments and medical organisations to link their medical educational policies with the needs of the local community and to set up an Edinburgh-based medical education centre to promote the articles of the declaration.

According to Majali, the conference urged health ministers to cooperate closely with ministries of higher education and medical schools to work out strategies based on the needs of the local

community and to carry out medical research work that will promote the general health situation.

Dr. Shaker said that the conference discussed a number of amendments which should be introduced into the medical profession, paving the way for more attention and care to be given to dangerous diseases.

He said that the delegations insisted that health services should be made available to all citizens in any country regardless of their income and financial means.

4. Ensure that curriculum content reflects national health priorities and the availability of affordable resources.

5. Train teachers as educators, not content experts alone, and reward excellence in this field as fully as excellence in biomedical research or clinical practice.

6. Complement instruction about the management of patients with increased emphasis about promotion of health and prevention of disease.

7. Integrate education in science and education in practice using problem solving in clinical and community settings as a base for learning.

8. In the selection of medical students employ methods that go beyond intellectual ability and academic achievement, to include measures of personal qualities.

Other improvements require wider involvement:

1. Encourage and facilitate cooperation between the ministries of health, ministries of education, community health services and other relevant bodies in joint policy development, programme planning, implementation and review.

2. Ensure admission policies that match the numbers of students trained with national needs for doctors.

3. Increase the opportunity for joint learning, research and service with other health and health related professions.

Reform of medical education requires more than agreement; it requires a widespread commitment to action, vigorous leadership and political will. In some settings financial support will inevitably be required, but we believe that much can be achieved by a redefinition of priorities, and a reallocation of what is now available.

By this declaration we pledge ourselves and call on others to join us in a sustained and organised programme to alter the character of medical education so that it truly meets the defined needs of the society in which it is situated. We also pledge ourselves to create the organisational framework required for these solemn words to be translated into sustained and effective action: The stage is set; the time for action is upon us.

World Conference on Medical Education of the World Federation for Medical Education

Jordan celebrates Queen's birthday

AMMAN (J.T.) — Today, Tuesday, 23 August, marks the birthday of Her Majesty Queen Noor Al Hussein.

Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor were married on June 15, 1978. Queen Noor has given birth to four children: Their Royal Highnesses Prince Hamzah, Prince Hashim, Princess Iman and Princess Raiyah. This year marks their tenth wedding anniversary.

Queen Noor has concentrated her efforts on promoting social, cultural, environmental and community development objectives, within the framework of Jordan's overall national development plans and aspirations. The Noor Al Hussein Foundation was created by Royal Decree on September 4, 1985 to consolidate and administer the Queen's projects, to research new methods of socio-cultural development and to tailor new projects to enhance the effectiveness of Jordan's human talent and expertise in the fields of education, culture and the arts, the environment, training, child health and welfare, women's needs and community development.

Her Majesty's activities this past year have exemplified the range of issues and concerns in which she is personally involved, at home and abroad. Domestic programmes included launching environmental preservation campaign in the Jordan Valley and Aqaba; promoting the development of natural reserves and of environmentally and culturally sensitive tourist facilities in Wadi Rum; surveying basic human needs in a typical rural community at Sweimeh in the Jordan Valley; formulating integrated and indigenous community development programmes in rural villages, such as South Shuneh in the Jordan Valley; and establishing the Jubilee School for exceptional secondary students.

Queen Noor has actively promoted Jordan internationally this past year by inaugurating various antiquities exhibitions in West Germany and Austria, an art exhibition in London, and a Salute to Jordan evening at the Wolf Trap Ball near Washington, D.C. During official visits to Switzerland, Finland, the Soviet Union, Italy, France, Germany, Austria, and Pakistan, Queen Noor initiated contacts which have led to bilateral cooperation programmes in the fields of handicrafts, music and the arts, theatre, environment and tourism.

The Noor Al Hussein Foundation projects include the Royal Endowment for Culture and Education (established in 1980), which sponsors scholarships, fellowships and training programmes in fields vital to Jordan's development, the Jubilee School, an independent co-educational school which will provide 600 exceptional students with a unique academic opportunity at the secondary level, the Pioneer Programme for Gifted Students, the Music Conservatory, the

Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, Tel. 711331.

Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, Tel. 775261. Abu Dhabi, Doha (QF)

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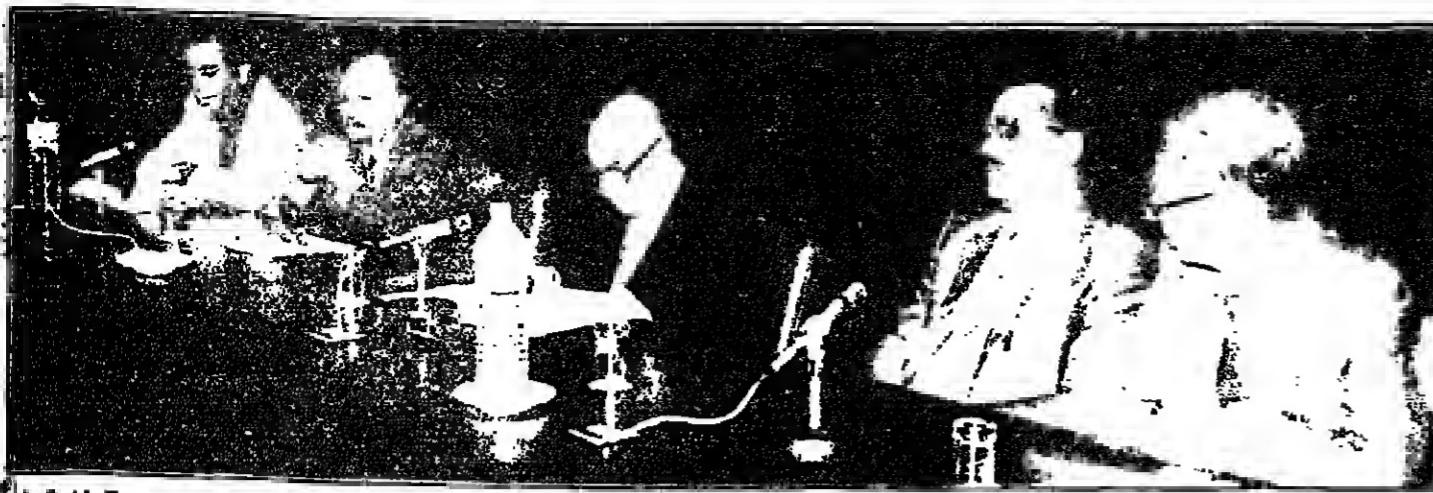
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National News



Akef Al Fayed, (second from left), then left to right, Bahjat Al Talhouni, Hani Khasawneh and Soviet counsellor Sergi Butshenko

Sunday evening at a celebration marking 25 years of Jordanian-Soviet ties.

Jordan commemorates 25 years of Soviet ties

AMMAN (Petra) — The 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Jordan and the Soviet Union was celebrated Monday at the Royal Cultural Centre with Jordanian calls for further cooperation between the two countries.

The celebration, attended by Senate member Bahjat Al Talhouni, Senator Akef Al Fayed and Minister of Information Hani Khasawneh, included speeches by Jordanians and Soviets, the latter represented by Sergei Keer Butshenko, the Soviet embassy counsellor in Amman.

Talhouni, the president of Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Society, outlined the development of cooperation and bilateral relations between the two countries since 1963. He said that these relations "have progressed very well as a result of His Majesty King Hussein's continued state visits to the Soviet Union."

Talhouni said that Jordan maintains good relations with different countries of the world based on solid foundations that include peaceful coexistence, freedom, equality, mutual respect and non-interference in the other country's internal affairs. "This method of dealing has added much to Soviet-Jordanian relations," Talhouni said.

Talhouni praised the Soviet society, praised the effective role of the society in furthering cooperation with the Soviet societies, which allow for increasing cultural cooperation between the two countries.

Fayed, in the name of the society, saluted King Hussein and Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, and congratulated them on the occasion of the silver jubilee, which commemorate the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Khasawneh dwelt on his six year service as ambassador to the Soviet Union and pointed out that he has never faced any problems with the Soviet officials.

"The position of the Soviet officials was always steadfast in condemning Israel's occupation and calling for a just and durable peace," Khasawneh said.

He said that the Soviet Union has always been supportive of the struggle of the Arab Palestinian position which supports the Arabs' just causes especially the Palestinian problem and hoped for further cooperation between the two countries.

Fayed, the vice-president of the people and the aims of their struggle, personified in the establishment of an independent Palestinian state on Palestinian soil.

Khasawneh pointed to the ethics that the Soviet Union has displayed in calling for the establishment of friendly relations with all countries on equal footing and "non-interference in internal affairs regardless of differing political and cultural theories adopted by those countries."

The minister said that during his residence in the Soviet Union as ambassador he witnessed the Soviet Union's implementation of these ethics in its relations with Jordan. He cited an incident with the late Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev when he was addressing Jordan's Hussein.

Brezhnev said that countries are not measured by their population or size only, but also by the ability of their leaders; we consider His Majesty King Hussein as one of those leaders who has great leadership qualities," Khasawneh recalled.

Khasawneh recalled the positive role of the Circassians in Jordan and their ancestry in the Soviet Union which has greatly improved the friendship between the two countries.

The information minister praised the efforts of the friendship society, especially the role of the president and deputy president, which have turned Gorbatchev's book Perestroika.

80% pass community colleges' comprehensive examinations

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Higher Education Monday announced the final results of the community colleges' comprehensive examinations for 1988 and said that 80.25 per cent of those who took the examinations have passed.

The ministry's secretary general Ahmad Al Tal, who made the announcement at a press conference, said that those who passed constituted 89.54 per cent of students in educational profession, 47.35 per cent of the engineering profession, 83.54 per cent in the social profession, 76.31 per cent in the commercial profession, 74.29 per cent in the agricultural field, 86.82 per cent in the paramedical professions and 32.69 per cent in the engineering profession.

According to Dr. Tal the total number of students sitting for this year's examination was 16,560 of whom 13,289 passed the final examination to receive their diplomas which are to be endorsed by the Ministry of Higher Education that organises and supervises the examinations.

Dr. Tal said that the average number of successful students this year was higher than in previous years because of the higher aver-

ages required by community colleges for acceptance on the one

hand and due to the nature of examinations on the other. In addition, teachers employed by community colleges in Jordan have been entrusted with the task of marking the students examination papers, Dr. Tal noted.

According to ministry regulations, he said, those who failed

would have the right to apply for a repeat in the coming academic year. This step, he said, would enable 1,505 out of 3,036 failures in last year's examination to pass the 1988 examinations.

The students who took the examinations came from 57 private and public community colleges in all over the Kingdom.



Ministry of Higher Education Secretary-General Ahmad Al Tal addresses a press conference Monday (Petra photo)

Ministry starts implementing new regulations for Palestinians' passports

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Interior Rajai Dajani has issued instructions to the Passports and Civil Registration Department to implement regulations concerning passports for West Bankers and Gaza Strip citizens, according to an announcement Saturday by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai.

Al Dustour Arabic daily

quoted Dajani as saying that temporary passports for Palestinians are no different in form from those given to Jordanians, except in terms of their validity.

He said Palestinian citizens have already started sending in applications for these passports.

The paper also quoted Dajani as saying that Palestinians holding green cards issued by Jordanian authorities upon crossing the bridges into the East Bank would

not be allowed to stay here for more than a month, according to the prime minister's instructions.

But he said, those who carry yellow cards and have their permanent residence in the East Bank will not be affected by these measures.

According to Dajani, regulations governing visits to Jordan by West Bank citizens had not changed nor has the status of expatriates holding yellow cards.

The minister said the 1986 election law is currently being studied to introduce amendments regarding the registration of voters and new constituencies, a measure necessitated by Jordan's decision to sever legal and administrative links with the West Bank.

The minister denied rumours that an election date has been fixed, saying that a date could only be set after all amendments have been carried out.

USAID grants \$100,000 for reserve

Ajloun gets back its deers

AMMAN (J.T.) — The steep slopes of the Ajloun hill country

man.

The Persian fallow deer is an endangered species, with only some 200 animals surviving worldwide. The RSCN effort to protect and successfully breed the deer is an important contribution towards saving the species from extinction. The RSCN has already constructed deer breeding units at the reserve as well as living quarters and office space for caretakers and staff.

The Zubiya project has attracted support from many donors in Jordan and abroad. These include the RSCN, the World Wildlife Fund, UNESCO, and the Government of Jordan.

Sudan aid committee in 'constant session'

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — The National Committee for Solidarity with the Sudanese People will remain in constant session to help raise contributions for Sudan, Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat announced Monday.

Khayyat who chaired a committee meeting on behalf of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the committee chairman, said Jordan will maintain a campaign to raise in-kind and financial assistance to the Sudanese

people in the flood stricken regions where nearly 1.5 million people have been displaced.

Reviewing past activities, the minister said since the beginning of the 1985 drought and famine disaster in Sudan the committee has sent 15 medical missions, who conducted more than 4,500 surgical operations, offered treatment to some 700,000 patients and carried out vaccination campaigns in stricken areas.

In addition, the minister said, technicians sent to Sudan have

been helping the country to rebuild its airport facilities, reclaim land for farming, carry out drip irrigation projects and drill artesian wells.

At the meeting, the committee discussed proper measures to stimulate the collection of contributions in Jordan, and issued a fresh appeal to citizens and organisations to make additional donations.

Last Saturday, Jordan sent its first shipment of relief supplies to the flood-ravaged areas of Sudan.

JILTC reports increased business

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan-Iraqi Land Transport Company (JILTC) Director-General Jamil Ibrahim announced Monday that company vehicles transported 626,404 tonnes of goods from Aqaba port to destinations in Iraq in the first half of 1988.

Ibrahim said that during the past six months the company assigned 40 trucks to transport Jordanian phosphate from Al Hassa and Al Abiad mines in the south of the country to the Aqaba

port for export.

The company has taken delivery of the first consignment of 150 trucks manufactured by the French company Renault Vehicles Industriels in accordance with a contract signed last February; and the new vehicles will boost the company's transportation facilities, Ibrahim added.

He said that once all the French trucks arrived the company would have a fleet of 900 vehicles to transport goods be-

tween Jordan and Iraq, or between either country and the rest of the Arab World.

Last month Minister of Transport Khaled Al Haj Hassan received a JD 1 million cheque for Jordan representing the country's share in the company's profits for operations conducted in 1987.

The JILTC which has a JD 15 million capital, was established in 1980.

NHF produces community development films

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Women and Development project of Noor Al Hussein Foundation (NHF) is currently involved in the production of a series of five video kits featuring housing and development issues in which Jordanian women are involved, according to a NHF statement released here Monday.

It said that the project which aims to carry out training programmes for women in community development and management is producing the kits in cooperation with local film production companies which carry out the shoot-

ing, editing and duplicating processes.

The videos cover: Family life education involving questions of nutrition, sanitation, hygiene, child spacing, breast feeding, and the like; activities of the General Federation of Jordanian Women (GFJW); small business counselling; standardisation control and patterns designs; and management and administration of small-

scale income generating schemes.

Dr. Faraj Al Kamel from the U.S. Academy for Educational Development visited the NHF last week to help it forge ahead with the project, according to NHF release.

It said that the project, which is being carried out in cooperation with the GFJW, is financed by the U.N. Fund for Population Activities.

JOB OPPORTUNITIES

THE PRIVATE SERVICES DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
will be selecting Jordanian counterparts for its expatriate staff (to begin early September 1988) in the following areas:

- Accounting/auditing
- Computer services
- Industrial management and engineering (IME)
- Marketing/research/advertising
- General management/marketing of professional services

The successful candidate will have an appropriate university degree, work experience in Jordan, fluency in English, openness to new ideas, a commitment to professional excellence, ability to work in a team setting, leadership ability, and a willingness to make a long-term commitment to the project.

Resumes should be submitted c/o PSD Project, Zahran Post Office, Box 830348, Amman by 27 August 1988 and must include salary history, references, the area in which applying, and earliest availability date.

WHAT'S GOING ON EXHIBITIONS

- * Art exhibition by Omar Al Basoul at the Women's Federation in Irbid.
- * Arabic calligraphy and art exhibition by Faisal Ashour at the Housing Bank Complex.

FILM

* American Ballet Film at the American Centre at 7:00 p.m.

Jordan Times Tel: 667171-6

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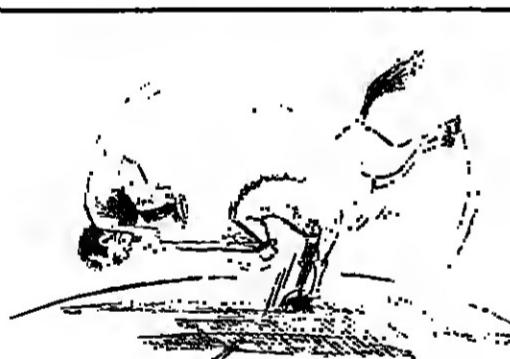
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Constructive offer

THE offer of the Soviet Union to withdraw its fleet from the Gulf in return for the withdrawal of all other foreign armadas is a good gesture that deserves serious consideration. The Soviet offer came in the wake of the official ceasefire on all fronts between Iran and Iraq. Moscow complemented its offer by suggesting that all foreign naval units be replaced by a U.N. naval task force to supervise the ceasefire at sea. With the August 20 ceasefire between the warring countries in the Gulf apparently holding and being consolidated there is room now to consider such a Soviet position. To be sure, there are still some violations of the spirit and letter of the ceasefire by Iran, especially in the form of intimidating peaceful and innocent passage of Iraqi ships; yet all indications thus far point to the workability of the ceasefire declared and observed by the two sides in the Gulf war. And in view of the ample evidence that the situation in the Gulf is developing positively and in the right direction, the least that one expects is that the Soviet offer need not be dismissed outright. After all, the success story emerging in the Gulf after eight years of war and destruction is in no little measure attributable to multilateral diplomacy and the U.N. system. There is no better way to crown the success of the United Nations in the Gulf than by the replacement of all foreign fleets by U.N. naval force with a double mandate: To supervise the ceasefire at sea, and to assure free and unimpeded shipping in the Gulf waters, including those belonging to Iraq and Iran. Such deployment of United Nations naval forces would inter alia assure the avoidance of tragic accidents similar to the shooting down of the civilian Iranian aircraft last month. For as long as rivalry and anxiety reign supreme in the Gulf, the probability of additional, and more ominous, accidents or wanton omissions will remain high.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS



Rabah — Al Ra'i

Al Ra'i: Tragedy reveals weakness

THE Sudanese people's tragedy has revealed the presence of a basic weakness in the Arab World represented in this nation's inability to take speedy action to extend urgent help to brothers in need. This attitude, on the part of many Arab states, reflects their irresponsibility and their disregard of humanitarian needs. Nevertheless, we realise that good natured and good hearted people exist in the Arab World, but they lack a degree of coordination and agreement on measures that should be taken at such critical moments, when their brothers are facing tragedy and disaster. The Arabs are in need of a standing contingency plan to be put into force as soon as any Arab country is exposed to such danger or falling victim to the destructive factors of nature. They also need to build bridges of understanding and humanitarian solidarity among one another, extending assistance to the needy and exchanging feelings of sympathy and solidarity.

Al Dustour: Bolstering relations

KING Hussein's visit to the United Arab Emirates is part of Jordan's efforts to bolster relations with Arab countries and coordinate diplomatic efforts in dealing with common issues. The visit takes place amidst critical circumstances in the Arab World when solidarity in the true sense of the word is needed and when concerted actions are required in the face of the coming stage. There is no doubt that the end of the Gulf war has opened the door for inter-Arab cooperation and embarking on a new stage marked with peace, security and stability in the Arab region. A great deal of coordination among Arabs is needed and a genuine and serious effort is needed to remove all traces of mistrust and hatred that prevailed in the Gulf region over the past eight years. Jordan looks with great hope towards the future and is full of confidence and determination to work in concert with its Gulf-Arab sister states to help them carry on with the task of reconstruction and the achievement of prosperity. Let us hope that the King's visit will contribute more towards enhancing inter-Arab solidarity and giving more impetus to joint action.

Sawt Al Shab: Extend assistance

CROWN Prince Hassan's initiative of paying the cost of the first shipment of relief supplies to Sudan, reflects the Prince's true national feelings and solidarity with Sudanese brothers. By so doing, the Prince has set an excellent example for all Arabs in Jordan and elsewhere to help their brothers in need and be committed to the teachings of Islam, which calls for solidarity at all times. The Sudanese people have in the past offered their men, their material resources and their land to the Arab nation's causes and helped all Arab countries in the face of external threats and natural disasters. It is time that the Arabs pay back part of their debts to those who have been exposed to the consequences of famine, drought and floods. For its part, Jordan has been extending all possible assistance to Sudanese brothers since the drought and famine hit that country in 1985. Prince Hassan's new gesture sets a very good example for all Arabs to extend humanitarian assistance to the Sudanese people.

Israel intensifies use of brutal force

From Amnesty International

SINCE 9 December 1987, when the Palestinian uprising began, several thousand Palestinians throughout the West Bank and Gaza have been injured, many seriously; after being beaten by Israeli soldiers. Members of the Israel Defence Force (IDF) and the Border Police have used force to disperse demonstrators and deal with violent demonstrators. But the use of force against Palestinian demonstrators has in many cases been indiscriminate and excessive, intended to punish and intimidate. Men, women, children and elderly people, some of whom have not been involved in the demonstrations, have been beaten with wooden truncheons and rifle butts, kicked and punched. People who have been wounded in the street or who have been under arrest have been beaten. Others have been taken out of their homes and beaten after night-time house-to-house searches in refugee camps and villages following earlier clashes between demonstrators and the army. Wounded Palestinians have been dragged out of hospitals and beaten before being taken to detention centres. Doctors and medical staff too have been assaulted. Obstacles have frequently been put in the way of those seeking medical attention at hospitals and clinics. There are up to eight cases of people who have died after being beaten.

During the first four months at least international media cover-

age of events in the Occupied Territories provided ample documentation of the excessive use of force by Israeli soldiers. Numerous foreign fact-finding delegations visited hospitals and reported on the injuries caused by beatings. Human rights organisations in Israel and the Occupied Territories collected data and affidavits from victims, their families and eye-witnesses.

Since the end of March the coverage of human rights violations in the Occupied Territories has been hampered. The international press has not always had the unrestricted access to the Occupied Territories that it had enjoyed earlier. Palestinian journalists, human rights workers and others who had helped to document or report on human rights violations in the Occupied Territories have been administratively detained. The Palestinian Press Service was closed down on 30 March and other Palestinian publications have been censored and their circulation restricted. However, Amnesty International's information indicates the beating of Palestinians in the custody of members of the IDF continues on a daily basis, even if not on the previous scale.

Amnesty International has expressed concern to the Israeli authorities on a number of occasions since 9 December 1987 about the IDF's use of excessive force against Palestinian demonstrators. On 17 December 1987 the organisation telephoned the Israeli Minister of Defence, Yitzhak Rabin, to express concern

about reports of Israeli soldiers severely and often indiscriminately beating demonstrators with clubs and rifle butts. It said that such activities, even in response to demonstrators' stone-throwing "would seem to go well beyond what might be considered reasonable force." Amnesty International called for a thorough investigation of these reported incidents.

On 5 February 1988 Amnesty International reiterated its concerns about the continuing reported beatings by the Israeli army in an oral statement to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights in Geneva. Amnesty International said the Israeli authorities should "take steps to prevent the use of unreasonable force in maintaining law and order" and that it considered "the numerous reports of beatings often resulting in fractures and extensive bruising, describe law enforcement behaviour going well beyond what might be considered reasonable force."

An Amnesty International delegation was in Jerusalem from 20 to 25 February to discuss its concerns with the Israeli authorities. It had discussions with the military authorities about the use of force by IDF members. It issued a press statement in Jerusalem calling on the Israeli authorities to conduct a thorough, independent judicial inquiry into the extensive range of human rights violations by Israeli forces since the Palestinian uprising began on 9 December. It said such an inquiry should answer ques-



tions about the government's encouragement of punitive or deterrent beatings, about the legality of orders issued to soldiers and about the efficiency of established methods of investigating reported abuses by Israeli security force personnel, and that it should study the riot control methods employed by the authorities.

Amnesty International also

said that the past two months had seen the "particularly grave development" of a pattern it had been monitoring throughout 1987. In early December an Amnesty International delegate had gone to the country to look into scores of allegations of beatings of Palestinians in 1987 and had received many sworn affidavits.

In May and June 1988 the

organisation telephoned the Israeli authorities to express concern about, and urge the speedy and impartial investigation of:

— reports of the punitive beatings of Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza, many of whom required hospital treatment.

— reports that a 19-year-old Palestinian from Gaza had died after being beaten by Israeli soldiers.

In May and June 1988 the

British arms sales boom: From bullets to jet fighters

By Maureen Johnson
The Associated Press

LONDON — Britain is hoovering as an arms dealer.

British arms merchants have supplanted the United States as the biggest supplier to wealthy Saudi Arabia, and edged out long-time rival France as a global purveyor of everything from bullets to jet fighters.

Less particular than the United States about who buys its increasingly sophisticated wares, Britain has doubled its sales in the past three years through a mixture of politics, hard-sell and technical advances.

The most glittering prize was a \$17-billion deal, including 50 Tornado fighter-bombers, clinched last month with Saudi Arabia.

It underlines Britain's major advantage over the United States: There are no political constraints on British arms sales to Israel's Arab enemies.

"The number of restrictions the United States has on sales is preposterous," says Francis Tusa, analyst at the London-based Royal United Services Institute for Defence Studies.

"The Saudis have made it clear that they are not going to be told any longer by the U.S. Congress, 'you can have what you want, but only a third of it, and not for another five years, and providing you don't have it where you want it,'" Tusa said in an interview.

With the ink just dry on the Saudi deal, Defence Secretary George Younger has been back in the Middle East, this time in Kuwait, talking arms. About the same time, the U.S. Senate blocked the sale of Maverick air-to-surface missiles that were to accompany 40 American F-18 fighters. Kuwait had agreed to buy, throwing doubt on the nearly \$2-billion deal.

Third world supplier

"Our friends and friendly rivals have their problems," acknowledged an official of the Defence Ministry's Defence Exports Services Organisation, requesting anonymity.

With a staff of 250, the organisation's main job is to assist sales drives by privately owned British armament manufacturers, such as giant British Aerospace, and also to check that they don't sell to a small list of banned countries.

These include South Africa, Syria, Libya and Israel. Israel has been under a British arms embargo since its 1982 invasion of Lebanon.

According to Defence Ministry figures, between 1985 and 1987 Britain doubled to 12 per cent its share of the world arms market outside the Communist East bloc.

Britain, the Defence Ministry says, is now the world's third largest arms supplier, ranking well behind the United States — "Washington probably gives away more than we sell worldwide," said one official — and the Soviet Union. It has pushed Franco down to fourth place.

Britain signed defence contracts worth £2.9 billion (then \$4 billion) in 1985. In 1986 the figure was £5.9 billion (nearly \$9 billion), including a first major con-

Insanity or reason?

By Hisham Sharabi

WASHINGTON — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel recently described as "insane" the Palestinian intention of establishing an independent state in the West Bank and Gaza. And all the political parties in his coalition government, including Labour, stood firmly behind him in a rare show of unanimity.

Shamir made the comment after a group of leading Palestinian activists of the West Bank and Gaza wrote a draft declaration of independence. This draft and other documents were confiscated early this month in the offices of the Arab Studies Society in Jerusalem. They called for an end to the Israeli occupation, mutual recognition between the Palestinians and Israel and the formation of a provisional Palestinian government-in-exile. Labour, stood firmly behind him in a rare show of unanimity.

Shamir made the comment after a group of leading Palestinian activists of the West Bank and Gaza wrote a draft declaration of independence. This draft and other documents were confiscated early this month in the offices of the Arab Studies Society in Jerusalem. They called for an end to the Israeli occupation, mutual recognition between the Palestinians and Israel and the formation of a provisional Palestinian government-in-exile. Labour, stood firmly behind him in a rare show of unanimity.

If Palestinian independence is insane, what might a sane alternative be?

Israelis have long discussed alternatives. Their central dilemma is how to handle the demographic problem without yielding the territories. They know the status quo will lead eventually to a Palestinian majority or near-majority in historic Palestine. Israel then will face two choices:

To rule over a hostile foreign population under an apartheid-like system or to engage in a "transfer" of the Palestinian population across the border.

The fallacy that an indefinite Israeli occupation could result in political stability in the occupied territories has been exploded by the recent uprising. The failure of all peace initiatives in the region, the creeping Israeli annexation of the West Bank and Gaza and the

reduction of their population to a cheap labour force did not lead the Palestinians there to apathy or resignation. On the contrary, it produced a desperate revolt.

The uprising was born of hopelessness and unbearable frustration. Armed only with stones and sticks, Palestinians literally flung themselves against the most formidable military force in the Middle East. Nearly 250 Palestinians have been killed, and thousands have been arrested without charge. Scores of homes have been dynamited, and many professionals, labour leaders and nonviolent activists have been deported.

Given the alternatives of indefinite conflict and the emergence of a situation such as prevails in South Africa, how can the proposal of a Palestinian state at peace with Israel be insane?

Such a proposal is in fact regarded by many Israelis as the only sane solution. Yehoshafat Harkabi, a former head of Israeli military intelligence, has argued for partition and the establishment of a Palestinian state as the only realistic solution. And Yeshayahu Leibowitz, a highly regarded Israeli scholar, calls

partition the only possible alternative to "a political, national and human disaster" for both peoples.

The time seems ripe for a new look at the kind of solution the Palestinian option provides — ending the occupation and bringing about a comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. More realism exists in the Palestinian position than ever before. The uprising and King Hussein's severance of relations with the West Bank have transformed Palestinian thinking. Clearly, the pursuit of a maximalist Palestinian position — the destruction of Israel — would jeopardise the chance of achieving a smaller Palestinian state in the occupied territories. The world (including

many Jews) will fully support realistic Palestinian demands, but will forcefully oppose unrealistic Palestinian dreams.

A likely scenario in the coming weeks is an initiative coordinated between the Palestine Liberation Organisation and the leadership of the revolt in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The PLO probably will convene the Palestine National Council, the Palestinian parliament-in-exile, to define a new Palestinian policy in light of the changed circumstances. Its most likely outcome will be the proclamation of a provisional Palestinian government-in-exile and a clearer commitment to a peace settlement, including a Palestinian state. If formed, the provisional government will be recognised by most states that now have Palestinian representatives — that is, by most states in the world.

America has always supported Israel's security. But can it be expected to subsidise a new South Africa in the Middle East in preference to a lasting Arab-Israeli peace that would include Palestinian independence?

The writer is a professor of history at Georgetown University and editor of the *Journal of Palestine Studies*. He contributed this to *The Washington Post*.

Democracy may come to Pakistan

By Sydney Rubin
The Associated Press

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — The death of President Mohammed Zia Ul Haq offers a unique chance for this Muslim country to create a broad-based democracy.

Western diplomats said Pakistani political observers, speaking Saturday on condition of anonymity, said it was too early to say precisely how the army general's death would affect the turbulent political scene in the nation of 107 million.

As a result, a Western diplomat said an army takeover of the government was very unlikely and that opposition parties may have a golden opportunity to make gains and open up the political system.

Pakistan has only had two free elections since the end of British colonial rule in 1947.

The person who stands to gain most from Zia's death is Benazir Bhutto, leader of the Pakistan People's Party, which has been the country's largest opposition

group. She is the daughter of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, whom Zia overthrew and executed in the late 1970s.

Zia reacted to Zia's death by saying, "Life and death in the hands of God." Ishaq Khan's announcement that parliamentary elections would be held Nov. 16, as planned, was "a positive development," she said.

Whoever takes over will have a full agenda of domestic problems.

For the past five years, violence has grown between rival ethnic groups such as the Pathans and the Mohajirs. Disputes also have erupted between Sunni Muslims, who account for about 92 per cent of the population, and Shi'ite Muslims, 5 per cent of the people.

The new leadership also will have to woo the influential religious community, although Zia's

policy of Islamisation is likely to be scaled down.

Other problems

A deeply religious man, Zia decreed in June that Islamic law would take precedence over all other law. But observers said there was little overt support for such a policy.

Other domestic troubles include the flowering of an underground government and their armed gangs.

The new leader will also face a harsh economic challenge.

Pakistan's economy — built on generous U.S. aid of \$4.5 billion a year — would suffer if assistance diminishes after the withdrawal of Soviet troops from neighbouring Afghanistan, scheduled for completion by Feb. 15, 1989.

An opportunity for Khan

By Mohammad Altaf
The Associated Press

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Ghulam Ishaq Khan

Middle East News



An Israeli soldier checks the papers of Palestinian workers at a checkpoint in occupied Gaza

Mounting violence unravels fragile Arab-Jewish ties

By Dan Izenberg
The Associated Press

TEL AVIV — Violent confrontations between Arabs and Jews inside Israel have increased, fueling hatred and threatening to unravel the fragile ties that have bound the two groups in the past 21 years.

The incidents also triggered renewed concern that it will become more difficult to confine the Palestinian uprising to the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Two weeks ago, an arsonist set fire to a construction site shack in

"So what if an Arab burned to death," Shuki Calif, 16, told the Israeli *Hadashot* newspaper. "What's an Arab anyway? He isn't human. Let 2,000 more of them burn to death."

the Tel Aviv suburb of Yehuda. Three Palestinians asleep in the shack burned to death. Police later arrested a 17-year-old Jewish suspect.

On Sunday, police arrested seven Arabs on suspicion they threw three firebombs and a smoke bomb into the backyard of an Or Yehuda home.

Also Sunday, a West Bank resident Palestinian and his two sons were held on suspicion they hurled a hand grenade into a packed outdoor mall in Haifa Saturday. The blast wounded 25 Israelis.

In another incident, three Palestinians from the Gaza Strip were held on suspicion of trying to drown two Jewish women near a Tel Aviv beach.

Also in Tel Aviv, a night watchman from the West Bank city of Nablus told police he was beaten by a gang of seven Jewish youths while guarding a construction site last week.

As the violence increases, so does the hatred between the two communities.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

18 Palestinians shot

(Continued from page 1)

Detention was extended for two Israeli Jews suspected of setting fire to a shack near Tel Aviv, killing three Palestinians. A fist-fight broke out outside the court house when the suspects scuffled with a television cameraman, breaking his camera, Israel Radio said.

Tulkarm and Al Amari camps in the West Bank and Al Buréij camp in Gaza were also under curfew, the army said Monday.

At least 263 Palestinians have died in the eight-month-old uprising.

American-Jewish professor Jerome Segal, author of an article in Arabic newspapers several months ago that urged Palestinians unilaterally to declare independence from Israel, was to meet Israeli leaders about the issue Monday.

In Beirut, the Palestinian group led by Abu Nidal claimed responsibility, saying the attack was in revenge for the April 16 assassination of Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) deputy military commander Khalil Al Wazir.

The Israeli government has entrusted its basic national security to the self-discipline of teenagers," he said on Israel Radio.

"If Palestinian teenagers make the decision they don't want to die with a rock in their band and they'd rather die with a knife or gun in their band, the level of violence is going to spiral upwards."

for the past six years. "We have been threatened since we were born... only nowadays they don't do you the honour of threatening, but kill or beat you straight away."

Legislator Amnon Linn, an Arab affairs expert in the Labour Party, denied that Jewish violence against Arabs was widespread.

"They are marginal groups on the fringes of Israeli society," Linn said of the Jewish assailants.

But he warned that the situation could deteriorate because of incidents like Saturday's grenade attack in Haifa.

"If there is more of the same, more wounded, and if it should emerge that an Arab from Haifa was involved, it will lead to tensions and it will be hard to predict what might happen," said Linn.

Haifa's population of 243,000 includes 20,000 Arabs who hold Israeli citizenship. In contrast with other areas of Israel, many live in mixed neighbourhoods with Jews.

Maryan Meir, the father of two boys seriously wounded in the Haifa blast, denounced violence from either side.

"I don't know who threw it, Jews or Arabs, but whoever threw it is below any level of humanity because whether there's a political problem or not, he directed the grenade, and I saw this, towards my children," Meir told Israeli army radio.

Most of the violence in Israel so far has involved Jews and Palestinians from the occupied territories working in Israel, most of them commuting to their jobs each day.

"I was frightened when I heard about the three workers who were burned to death," 25-year-old Issam Ismat, an aluminum factory worker from Bethlehem, told the Associated Press. "I was picturing myself in their place, which is very possible these days. It was not the one today, it will be my turn tomorrow."

Wael Yahya Nafeh, 27, from the Qalandia refugee camp, said Palestinian workers have always faced problems in Israel.

"It's nothing new to me," said Nafeh, who has worked for the Israeli-owned Sonol gas company

Iraq raises questions

(Continued from page 1)

news agency reports from the previous day.

In Kuwait, Iraq's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Saadoun Hamadi described the cease-fire by saying, "the situation is not bad."

Hamadi spoke to reporters during a stopover on his way to Peking to brief leaders in China, one of five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, about Iraq's stance in the peace talks.

He said Iraq expects Iran to create obstacles.

A letter from Iraqi Foreign Minister Tareq Aziz circulated at the U.N. Monday said any move by Iran to search Iraqi vessels in the Gulf, as announced by the commander of the Iranian navy, would be considered a violation of the ceasefire.

"We wish to emphasise on this occasion that Iraq will not submit to such conduct if carried into effect by the Iranian authorities and will resist it by such means as it deems appropriate," Aziz said.

In Washington, a White House official said the United States was not prepared to withdraw all of its naval forces from the Gulf despite the ceasefire.

Palestinian activists also denied Shamir's claim that the target of the intifada was Israel's existence.

"The purpose of the intifada is not to destroy Israel or the Israeli people, but to establish a Palestinian state and end the occupation," read leaflets distributed in the West Bank.

Tough Iran-Iraq talks seen in Geneva

By Randall Palmer
Reuters

GENEVA — The bitter confrontation between Iran and Iraq shifts from the battlefield to the peace table this week, but diplomats wonder whether the worldwide momentum of peace moves will be able to cut through mutual animosity.

Following Saturday's ceasefire which formally ended eight years of fighting, U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar will seek to mediate a durable settlement in talks between Iran and Iraq, opening in Geneva Thursday.

Negotiated settlements became suddenly fashionable this year and may have built their own momentum. A ceasefire in Angola was agreed on this month, the United Nations arranged a Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, and it hopes to settle the questions of Cyprus, Kampuchea and the Western Sahara as well.

But with an estimated one million Iraqis and Iranians killed on the battlefield and \$200 billion spent on the war, each side has emphasised its suspicion of the other at the talks approach.

"I think it will be very difficult, from both sides," one Arab Gulf diplomat said. "I think it's going to take a while to settle everything."

The talks are strewn with hazards, and the fate of the negotiations will depend on how determined each war-weary side is to push past the problems in order to avoid more fighting.

The question of their common frontier, one of the main triggers of the war in September 1980, is likely to be a major sticking point.

U.N. Security Council Resolution 598, upon which the talks will be based, says both sides must withdraw "to the internationally recognised borders" — but they do not agree on what that means.

Teheran says the borders are already internationally recogni-

nised under the two countries' 1975 Algiers agreement, but Iraqi President Saddam Hussein has scrapped that document.

The 1975 accord revised in Iran's favour the border along the Shatt Al Arab waterway, which divides the countries at the head of the Gulf, but Hussein said it was signed under pressure.

Prisoner exchange

The exchange of prisoners, theoretically easy, could also frustrate the pursuit of peace. Iran says it has agreed to a proposal by Perez de Cuellar that the prisoners be exchanged within three months of the ceasefire.

But the two sides disagree on how many the other holds — Iraq says Iran has not registered about 20,000 Iraqi prisoners, for ex-

ample.

Iraq originally said it would only accept a ceasefire if Iraq were first branded the "aggressor" but under the pressure of Iraqi military advances over the past few months it settled for assurances that an impartial body would look into the question and a team of experts would study reconstruction.

One clause in Resolution 598 calls on both sides to cooperate in finding "a comprehensive, just and honourable settlement acceptable to both sides, of all outstanding issues" — wording diplomats said could allow virtually any demand to be brought up.

For a long time Iraq had been willing to negotiate an end to the war, while Iran swore to fight on until its enemy was punished.

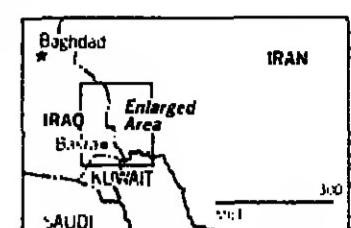
But Iran's aged spiritual leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, finally announced last month that Teheran would accept Resolution 598, saying it was like drinking poison to do so.

"My personal view is that the Iranians basically lost the war, Khomeini is getting old, and they would probably like some kind of settlement," a Western European diplomat said, cautioning that it could take several weeks at least.

Perez de Cuellar said Aug. 10 he expected the talks — taking place at Geneva's Palace of Nations, the European base of the

United Nations — to open at least at foreign minister level.

The U.N. chief was due to arrive Monday to prepare for the Gulf conference. He will also conduct almost two days of meetings, beginning Wednesday, aimed at restarting negotiations to reunite Cyprus.



the \$1.9 billion on offer.

The shortage of trained men, not equipment, is one of the Gulf states' most difficult problems.

Most rely on foreigners to enhance their military skills, keep their aircraft and tanks serviceable and in some cases form the frontline forces as well.

Since the Iran-Iraq war began in 1980, military experts in the region say all the Gulf states have become militarily minded.

Even the smallest of the Gulf states, Bahrain, has a formidable force of American-supplied M-60 A3 tanks. F-16 C/D fighters jet and air-to-ground missiles.

Should the deal not go through, the French and British are waiting in the wings to pick up order.

The right-wing *Tercuman* newspaper said a drug bridge from Pakistan to Europe via Turkey was now in Iranian hands.

"Istanbul is ready to explode with the war of spies, drugs, forgers, cheats, and prostitutes. If God wills, we will be rid of this when the Iran-Iraq war ends," *Tercuman* said.

Iranians congregate in cheap boarding houses in the old Laleli quarter, where shops advertise in Persian and one or two Persian restaurants sell traditional chelow kebabs.

Some try to cross into Greece, desperately risking minefields and border guards who shoot on sight.

Numbers scrawled on downtown telephone kiosks offer Iranians a line to the Mujahideen-e-Khalq, the Iraqi-based Iranian opposition, but Iranians say it and other opposition groups are not major forces in Turkey.

"The Turks allow no Iranian organisation to breathe, not even a newsheet," said one referee of five years' standing.

"The Iranians are a source of great worry to us. When they go back we'll be very happy. But I don't think they'll be going back soon," said a senior Turkish official.

An Iranian mosque and school is patronised by the Iranian consulate. Islamic militants keep a suffocatingly close watch on Iranians who come officially to Turkey to study.

"The poor might want to return, but even then I think only a third can or would," said a carpenter sitting in the Iranian mosque, hung with black flags and revolutionary slogans.

"Most sold up everything or face problems at home," he said. "They burnt their bridges behind them."

Ceasefire not yet call home for Iranians in Turkey

By Hugh Pope
Reuters

ISTANBUL — Two or three to a bed, 10 beds to a room, 52 Iranian exiles live cheek-by-jowl in a one-bathroom apartment in a grimy quarter of old Istanbul.

Some Iranians in Turkey still frequent luxury hotels and casinos. Most struggle along on ever-tighter budgets. The poorest are harassed by police and exploited by pimps, forgers and drug traffickers.

Despite this, most of those who left for a new life in the West via Turkey say an end to the war with Iraq will not tempt them home. Officials say arrivals have actually increased since a ceasefire date was agreed earlier this month.

"Even if there is a pardon, I won't go back. I disagree with the whole present way of life in Iran, the militarism and the perversion of Islam," said Mohammad, 25, who escaped over the mountains into Turkey earlier this year.

"I don't want to go back to the limitations, where even the colour of a shirt is important and smiling in public is frowned on," said Ali, 29, who left in July.

But refugees know such statements lead to quick resettlement in the West, the aim of many Iranians "in transit" in Turkey. Most apply to go to the United States.

The flow peaked in 1985 with 23,000 U.S. visa applications.

The number dropped to 6,500 in 1987, mainly because Iranians could no longer afford the dollars to pay for the journey.

But U.S. officials say there has been a 10 per cent rise in

applications this year, with no drop since talks on a ceasefire began in July.

In fact, border officials say, 25 per cent more Iranians arrived in east Turkey in early August compared to July, attributed partly to the Iranian rial's increased value.

Few know exactly how many Iranians stay in transit in Turkey, renewing their visas every three months with trips to Bulgaria or Cyprus. Estimates range from 20,000 to one million.

But it is now harder than ever to join the diaspora in the West that includes over 500,000 Iranians in California and 100,000 each in France, Britain, West Germany, Italy and Spain.

Just 1,500 applicants were granted U.S. visas in 1987. The United Nations High Commission for Refugees recognises only a few as true refugees — a total of 1,919 in 1986.

Many more, reliably said to average 40 a day, leave Turkey with false papers that are ripped up on flights to countries like Sweden or West Germany.

The refugee then claims asylum.

Burden for Turkey

Turkish Transport Minister Ekrem Pakdemirli said the re-

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Dollar holds ground against central banks

LONDON (R) — Nine central banks including the U.S. Federal Reserve hit currency markets with dollar sales Monday in a new bid to stop a rally by America's currency but it eased in value only slightly, dealers reported.

The Fed began to sell dollars as soon as the U.S. market opened. Its sales appeared to be coordinated with similar open market intervention by the central banks of West Germany, Britain, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Italy, Belgium, Austria and France.

The action reflected official concern, particularly in Europe, about risks to the global economy in a powerful summer rally by the dollar.

Money is being attracted to dollar assets by high U.S. interest rates, necessary to cool inflation. But if the dollar goes too high, rising import costs may fuel inflation outside the United States — while higher prices on U.S. exports risk widening America's trade gap.

The dollar traded around 1,9120 West German marks after the central banks made their newest bid to scare speculative money out of it, after a day's high of 1,9180.

Dealers in New York and Europe said the dollar remained attractive since U.S. interest rates

are likely to rise higher soon, increasing the return on many dollar assets.

Some said the central bank sales did not seem particularly aggressive. The banks also acted against the dollar last week.

The dollar has risen from around 1.70 marks since the end of May.

The Deutsche mark has lately seemed more vulnerable than Japan's yen and some other currencies.

The dollar Monday remained little changed around 134 yen, up a little less than 10 yen since late May.

Latest from the world's stock markets was that Wall Street failed to hold an early gain in New York's morning. Brokers said lack of buying interest was to blame for a fall of some five points to around 2,010 on the Dow Jones industrial average.

Main focus was on the currency exchanges, amid speculation that West Germany may have to raise interest rates to defend the mark soon.

Most dealers still saw the dollar

as a one-way bet.

Publication Friday of the minutes of a June 29/30 federal open market committee meeting showed the U.S. Federal Reserve policy-making body agreed to tighten monetary policy further.

This encouraged the view that U.S. interest rates were set to rise further to curb inflation, dealers said, noting that U.S. economists expect consumer price data for July on Tuesday to show a slight acceleration in inflation.

"It's the same old story," said Eckhard Hager, currency analyst at Chase Bank AG in Frankfurt. "We have a booming (U.S.) economy, which means higher inflation, which means higher interest rates."

"Normally, higher rates are a sign of a weak currency but this analogy doesn't fit at the moment," he said.

Among share markets, London's stock exchange was cautious ahead of Thursday's release of Britain's July balance of payments figures. The FTSE index of 100 key shares was off 8.3 points at 1,836 in late morning trade.

West German and French shares were also off.

Earlier Tokyo had closed down, with the Nikkei index dropping 130.24 points, or 0.46 per cent, to 28,079.18. It rose 80.06 points Friday.



Abdullah Hawamdeh

AMMAN (I.T.) — Jordan has a six-month "strategic" reserve of essential food products maintained by the Ministry of Supply as part of continuing efforts to achieve food security in the Kingdom according to Supply Ministry Secretary General Abdullah Hawamdeh.

In an interview published in the Al Dustour Arabic daily, Hawamdeh said that over the past 14 years the ministry covered great strides in the area of achieving food security through building grain silos, large storage houses, refrigerators, flour mills and ovens that satisfied the Kingdom's needs over that period.

Hawamdeh said the ministry had been able to continuously secure an "acceptable level of prices for these products and has dealt with changing conditions with appropriate measures." He explained that when international sugar prices rose, it was sold in Jordan at a lower price from that in many countries.

The secretary general said that profits made by the ministry from selling frozen "fresh" meats were used to build a flour mill whose production, added to that of the

Jordan has 6-month 'strategic' reserve of essential food

private sector has saved tens of millions of dollars that used to go for the import of flour. Bakeries were also established to provide good bread for many parts of the country, he said, pointing out that the government had subsidised wheat and flour for bakeries.

The ministry secures wheat, flour, rice, olive oil and olives, sugar, lentils and meat for the local market. It has facilities to store six months of the Kingdom's needs of these food products. Grain silos can accommodate 325,000 tonnes of grain. The ministry has plans to build seven more storage houses in many parts of the country during 1988 and 1989 in addition to expanding grain silos to reach the capacity for 505,000 tonnes. Hawamdeh said. Refrigerators, he added, can accommodate 10,000 tonnes of meat and other foods.

The commodities imported by the Ministry of Supply are priced by the ministry. Hawamdeh commented that there had never been complaints that any of these products had been short in the market. The official said the ministry also imports food stuffs that are also imported by the private sector with the aim of providing a strategic reserve for products such as powder milk, which is also priced by the ministry.

Hawamdeh explained that the ministry fixes the prices of only the "strategic" products it imports and that the prices of other food items imported by the private sector remained floated. The aim of the ministry's pricing policy is to preserve food security, particularly, essential products "which cannot be left to profit and loss considerations."

He said that when the government floated the price of vegetables and fruits for two months, the result "was not positive which called upon us to return to fixing prices."

Jordan to attend Tunis meeting on Arab economy

AMMAN (I.T.) — Jordan will take part in an ordinary meeting of the Arab Economic and Social Council (AESC) due to open in Tunis Sept. 8 with an official delegation led by Minister of Industry and Trade Hamed Tabbaa.

The Al Dustour Arabic daily said the meeting would tackle a number of economic issues of pan-Arab concern and hear a report prepared by a pan-Arab economic committee on new

strategies and activities for organisations affiliated to the Arab League as directed by the council's last meeting in Amman and in implementation of the 1980 Amman Arab summit resolutions.

The committee, Al Dustour said, will present its findings to the council, which will be held at the ministerial level involving Arab ministers of economy and trade and finance.

IMF report says unemployment may breed more unemployment

WASHINGTON (AP) — Unemployment may breed more unemployment, particularly in Britain and to some extent in West Germany and France, going back to 1955.

The results appear in the latest issue of the twice-monthly "IMF Survey."

It used to be thought that when unemployment went up, wages had to go down; the unemployed would take jobs at lower pay.

Failure to bring down unemployment is an old problem in Western Europe. The fund gives the most recent rates as 12.5 per cent for Italy in May, and in June 10.5 per cent for France, 8.4 per cent for Britain and 7.9 per cent for West Germany — compared with 5.4 per cent for the United States in July.

Jean-Philippe Cotis, a French-

man in the fund's European department, has been analysing figures for West Germany, Britain and France, going back to 1955.

The results appear in the latest issue of the twice-monthly "IMF Survey."

It used to be thought that when unemployment went up, wages had to go down; the unemployed would take jobs at lower pay.

Writing last week in the U.S. International Trade Commission's "International Economic Review," analyst Peter Pogany said the figures show that has not been generally the case since 1972, at least in the United States.

From 1973 to 1980 unemployment and prices rose in this country. From 1980 to 1987 unemployment went down and so did the rate of inflation.

He and other experts have been trying to figure out how that could happen.

They agree that there is a rate of unemployment beyond which it starts accelerating, a rate that varies from time to time and from country to country. The level of that rate seems to depend on what the country's unemployment has been in the past — if events have made it high, it may stay high even when circumstances change, Cotis wrote.

He suggested that one reason for his finding may be what he called the depletion of human capital.

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AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

	Monday rates	Local sell/buy rates in fils	Monday rates	Local sell/buy rates in fils
Belgian franc (for 10t)	93.70	94.60	Saudi riyal	102.0
Dutch guilder	173.40	175.10	Syrian lira (for JD 1)	100.0
French franc	57.70	58.30	Lebanese lira (for JD 1)	860.0
Italian lira (for 100)	26.40	26.70	Iraqi dinar	530.0
Japanese yen (for 100)	79.50	82.30	Kuwaiti dinar	1345.0
Swedish krona	57.40	58.20	Egyptian pound	164.0
Swiss franc	232.90	235.20	Qatari riyal	104.0
U.K. sterling pound	632.80	639.10	UAE dirham	102.5
U.S. dollar	374.00	378.00	Omani riyal	990.0
Deutschmark	195.70	197.70	Bahraini dinar	1000.0

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

Activity on the Amman Financial Market for August 22, 1988.	Number	Volume	Contracts
Regular market:	314549	JD 283511	416
Top three companies:			
Intermediate Petrochemical Industries	69200	JD 85472	104
Arab Aluminum Manufacturing	39771	JD 62791	53
Arab Bank Limited	190	JD 21030	12
Parallel market:	11214	JD 4177	—
Development bonds:	—	—	—
Treasury bills & bonds:	—	—	—
Other debentures:	4	JD 4082	—

JORDAN BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Ministry of Industry and Trade	663191	Jordan Commercial Centres Corporation	603507
Ministry of Supply	602121	Free Zones Corporation	642901
Ministry of Finance	636321	Amman Financial Market	660170
Ministry of Planning	644566	Amman Chamber of Commerce	661151
Ministry of Labour	663186	Amman Chamber of Industry	647477
Ministry of Communications	847391	Association of Banks in Jordan	662258
Ministry of Agriculture	639391	Jordan Association of Insurance Companies	647370
Income Tax Department	660151	General Statistics Department	646171
Central Bank of Jordan	630301	Jordan Industrial Estates Corporation	721194
Amman Customs Department	643000	Jordanian Businessmen Association	n80663

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

One Sterling	1.8865/76	U.S. dollar	Canadian dollar
One U.S. dollar	1.2275/85	Deutschmarks	Dutch guilders
	1.9135/42	2,1590/1600	Swiss francs
	2,1590/1600	40.6879/77	Belgian francs
	40.6879/77	40.08/11	French francs
	40.08/11	6.4810/40	Italian lire
	6.4810/40	1416/1417	Japanese yen
	1416/1417	133.80/90	Swedish crowns
	133.80/90	6.5280/5330	Norwegian crowns
	6.5280/5330	6.9670/9810	Danish crowns
	6.9670/9810	7.3150/5200	U.S. dollars
	7.3150/5200	430.00/430.50	

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

SYDNEY	— Early selective demand gave way to pre-budget profit-taking and prices closed barely steady. The All Ordinaries Index closed up 0.9 at 1,641.6.

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Sports

JORDAN TIMES, TUESDAY AUGUST 23, 1988 7

SPORTS IN BRIEF

Agassi lifts Mennen Cup

LIVINGSTON, New Jersey (AP) — Top seeded Andre Agassi defeated Jeff Tarango 6-2, 6-4 in the finals Sunday of the \$125,000 Mennen Cup to win his 18th straight match and sixth title of the year in the Nabisco Grand Prix. Agassi, a Las Vegas, Nevada, native and the fourth-ranked player in the world, earned \$18,680 to raise his season earnings to \$534,188. Agassi rebounded with five straight games after losing the first game of the match at love. Tarango, a junior from Stanford University who ranked 251st in the world, and Agassi exchanged service breaks at the start of the second set. Each held serve until the ninth game when Agassi broke at love on a forehand winner and three unforced errors. Canadians Grant Connell and Glenn Michibata, the top-seeded doubles team, won the doubles title with a 2-6, 6-4, 7-5 victory over No. 2 Marc Flur and Sammy Giannimalva.

Linfield to play 'home' match in Wales

LONDON (R) — Northern Irish soccer club Linfield, banned from using their own ground, will cross the Irish Sea to play the home leg of their UEFA Cup tie against Finland's Turun Palloseura in Wales, the club said Sunday. UEFA, the European football union, barred Linfield from using their Belfast ground for two games after supporters threw missiles onto the pitch at a European Cup tie last September. After a long search for another venue, Welsh club Wrexham agreed to let Linfield use their stadium for the Oct. 5 first-round tie.

Soviet pole vaulter fractures skull

LAGE, West Germany (R) — Soviet decathlete Sergei Kalmikov fractured the base of his skull Sunday when he lost his balance during a pole vault event and fell head first into the pit, officials said. Kalmikov, 19, lay in the pit bleeding for several minutes and lost consciousness before he was taken to a nearby hospital in a helicopter. An official said his life was not in danger.

Johnson loses second race in a row

COLOGNE, West Germany (AP) — World record-holder Ben Johnson may not like it, but he is quickly finding out that Carl Lewis is not the only person who can beat him at 100 metres. The Canadian star was defeated for the second straight time in the 100 Sunday, losing to Americans Calvin Smith and Dennis Mitchell at the Cologne international track and field meet. Racing into a cold headwind, Smith was timed in 10.16 seconds, a third of a second off Johnson's 1987 world-record time. Mitchell ran a 10.27, edging Johnson's 10.29. Johnson shot ahead of the field at the start, but Smith pulled to front at about 70 metres and Mitchell followed. Johnson seemed to run out of steam in his last few strides. "The gear just wasn't there," he said, referring to his effort to accelerate at the end. For his part, Smith said his own strategy had succeeded, but that he had expected more difficulty from Johnson.

Cantona dropped after criticising trainer

PARIS (R) — Marseille striker Eric Cantona was dropped Sunday from France's under-21 squad to play Czechoslovakia after lambasting national trainer Henri Michel as "one of the world's biggest incompetents." The French Football Federation said Cantona's comments were unworthy of an international and he would probably

be summoned before a disciplinary commission. Cantona made his outburst Saturday night after being excluded from the senior squad to play Czechoslovakia in a friendly on Wednesday. He was named for the under-21 side instead. The 23-year-old Cantona, often tipped as a successor to Michel Platini, said he was in top form, having scored in his last two club games and set up two more goals in each match.

Seoul delegation arrives to collect Olympic torch

ATHENS (R) — A 75-strong Seoul delegation arrived Sunday to collect the Olympic torch for next month's games in the South Korean capital. "Our motto in Seoul is 'harmony and progress' and we are absolutely convinced today that these games can truly mean harmony and progress for all mankind," Kim Ock-Jin, secretary general of the Seoul Organising Committee, told a press conference. Seoul mayor Kim Young-Kae, who was originally to have led the group, will arrive in Athens Thursday to receive the symbolic torch at a ceremony that evening, a South Korean embassy spokesman said. He did not give the reason for the postponement of the mayor's trip. The Olympic flame will be lit from the sun's rays on Tuesday at the altar of Zeus in ancient Olympia, in the Peloponnese, where the games were held in antiquity. A dress rehearsal of the lighting ceremony will take place on Monday.

Sanabria retains IBF crown

CAPO D'ORLANDO, Sicily (AP) — Venezuelan Jose Saosoria won the world super-bantamweight title of the International Boxing Federation (IBF) by a split decision over Italian challenger Vincenzo Belcastro Sunday night. The 25-year-old world champion was given a narrow one-point advantage by two judges — 114 to 113 and 116 to 115 — while British judge John Dankin voted Belcastro ahead, 115 to 114. Sanabria, staging a first and voluntary defence of the IBF crown, won from Colombian Fuentes Roche fast May 21, capitalised on a third-round knock-down, when the Italian faced a count of eight following a precise left hook to the chin. The Venezuelan chased the elusive challenger through the ring during most of the 12 rounds but seldom managed to land combinations. Belcastro, 27, the European champion of the category, relied on his fast moves for avoiding Sanabria's attacks and some powerful right hooks. Sunday night's victory improved Sanabria's professional record to 14 wins, two draws and three losses.

Mali defeats Egypt 2-0

BAMAKO (R) — Mali beat Egypt 2-0 (half-time 0-0) Sunday in the first leg of an African junior soccer championship semi-final. The Malians opened the scoring after 53 minutes when their captain Amadou Bass converted a penalty. Winger Abdoulaye Traore added the second after 70 minutes with a blistering drive.

Olympic champ goes on holiday

PARIS (R) — Olympic pole vault champion Pierre Quinon has decided to go on holiday after missing selection for the Seoul Games. Quinon, gold medal winner in Los Angeles in 1984 but frequently plagued by injuries since, was named only as reserve in the French Olympic team. Former world record holder Thierry Vigneron, Philippe Collet and Philippe D'Encausse were all preferred to Quinon. The Olympic champion said he would take a break rather than continue training on the remote chance that one of the other three would be unable to travel to Seoul.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
1988 Tribune Media Services Inc.

WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1—As South, vulnerable, you hold: ♦K83 7 KJ1062 ♣A95 The bidding has proceeded: South West North East 1 Pass 1 ♠ Pass What do you bid now?

Q.2—As South, vulnerable, you hold: ♦K95 7 AK763 ♣A363 The bidding has proceeded: South West North East 1 Pass 1 ♠ Pass What do you bid now?

Q.3—Both vulnerable, as South you hold: ♦Q982 KJ7 95 ♣D1065 The bidding has proceeded: North East South West 1 Pass What do you bid now?

Q.4—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold: ♦QJ763 K8 Q983 ♣73 The bidding has proceeded: Partner opens the bidding with one no trump. What do you bid?

Q.5—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold: ♦K07 Q92 A1063 ♣AK6 The bidding has proceeded: South West North East 1 NT Pass 2 ♠ Pass What action do you take?

Q.6—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold: ♦AK85 AKJ3 ♣Q762 The bidding has proceeded: South West North East 1 Pass 2 ♠ Pass What do you bid now?

Q.7—Both vulnerable, as South you hold: ♦Q982 KJ7 95 ♣D1065 The bidding has proceeded: North East South West 1 Pass What do you bid now?

Q.8—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold: ♦AK85 AKJ3 ♣Q762 The bidding has proceeded: South West North East 1 Pass 2 ♠ Pass What do you bid now?

YOUR DAILY HOROSCOPE

by Thomas Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Get busy early in the day. You must organize your time and efforts to get the best results in order to remain steadfast to your course of action. Utilize your common sense to make conditions work well.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) See it that you know just what is expected of you by those in authority, and then proceed wisely. Be steadfast and dependable.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Someone whose lifestyle is different from yours can bring out a talent in you which can help you become successful in the future.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) If you confide in a family member about a plan you are working on, you will gain their assistance, alacrity, and enthusiasm.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Be sure to help a superior who may need assistance, and show you are thoughtful and kind. Go over the details of a contract.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Study your activities, and if you are not getting positive results, handle them differently. Get suggestions for advancement from a superior.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Get involved early in some activity that will help in your advancement. Don't try to interest others in something they don't care for.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Tell those you deal with regularly just what to expect in the days ahead. If a favor is needed, ask a friend early, and you will get it.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Go over your accounts very carefully before you ask someone for support on a project. You may be asked to handle it yourself.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You may be asked to do best make a venture become a reality. Try to get the information you need to relieve some of your worries.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Go to an expert for the advice you need to become more proficient at your work or business. Try not to divulge information you shouldn't.

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CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan.



A scene from the devastation caused near the Nepalese capital of Kathmandu by Sunday's earthquake.

Indian quake claims over 900

KATHMANDU (R) — The death toll from the most devastating earthquake to strike the India-Nepal border in more than half a century passed 900 Monday, officials said.

Minister of State for Home (interior) Affairs Nirjan Thapa told a Kathmandu press conference 450 Nepalis were known to have died in Sunday's earthquake that measured a powerful 6.7 on the open-ended Richter Scale.

"There may be many more," he said.

"Offers of foreign aid would be most welcome," he added, without giving details of what help was needed in the poor mountain kingdom where communications, transport and health facilities are poor.

In the north Indian state of Bihar, officials said at least 450 people died and towns near the frontier epicentre were devastated.

As in Kathmandu, the officials said the toll would rise as rescue workers, hampered by monsoon rains that have lashed the region for nearly two months, dug beneath the rubble.

The Bihar officials said unofficial reports reaching Patna, the state capital, suggested at least

650 people were killed.

In Kathmandu, Home Ministry sources put the current death toll at 550.

Both governments ordered an all-out rescue operation, calling in the army and air force helicopters to help.

Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi ordered a team of surgeons to Bihar, then went to Patna for talks with state leaders before flying to the devastated region by helicopter.

Both houses of parliament in New Delhi observed two minutes of silence in homage to the victims of the worst earthquake to hit the border region since 1934, when 11,000 people died.

"Wild tremors were felt as far west as the Indian capital New Delhi but most damage came in a 800 kilometre belt from the historic city of Bhaktapur, near the Nepali capital in the Kathmandu Valley, to the Bangladesh port of Chittagong.

The quake killed seven people in Bhaktapur and damaged ancient houses with intricately carved woodwork for which the city is famous. The worst devastation was in the Himalayan foothills of southeastern Nepal and the Bihar plain below them.

WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

Afghan rebels capture key base

ISLAMABAD (R) — Afghan rebels have captured an important army base near the southern city of Kandahar after a three-month battle, rebel sources in Pakistan said Sunday. The rebels took the Baba Wali base in the Arghandab mountains eight kilometres north of the city Saturday morning, capturing six tanks and nearly 300 light and heavy guns, they said. The sources, speaking by telephone from the Pakistani city of Quetta, said the rebel victory had brought the fall of Kandahar closer.

Peru guerrillas kill 17

AYACUCHO, Peru (AP) — Shining Path guerrillas executed 17 peasants and plundered and burned 40 huts in two rural villages after accusing some residents of collaborating with the government. The Peruvian marines said. About a 100 guerrillas occupied the hamlets of Sanambana and Hueshue, 60 kilometres north of Ayacucho. They committed the killings Thursday, the marines announced Sunday. Witnesses said that the guerrillas kidnapped 30 children between 6 and 14 years old. A marine platoon intercepted the guerrillas, wounding six and killing one of them. The children were released, the marine spokesman said.

Botha to visit shantytown

CAPE TOWN (R) — President P.W. Botha is to visit crossroads, one of South Africa's poorest and most violent black shantytowns, Friday. The state bureau for information said Monday the 72-year-old president would travel to crossroads near Cape Town to open an employment centre. It will be only the third time Botha has visited a black township since becoming head of state in 1978. About 100 people were killed and 60,000 made homeless in June 1986 when crossroads, a maze of wood and corrugated iron shacks, was devastated by battles between anti-government radicals and conservative vigilantes.

Kenyans observe Kenyatta's death

NAIROBI (AP) — Kenyans Monday observed the 10th anniversary of the death of Jomo Kenyatta, the man who led the country from British colonial rule 25 years ago. The anniversary is not a public holiday and there was little fanfare. President Daniel Arap Moi, who succeeded Kenyatta as leader of this east African country, laid a wreath at Kenyatta's mausoleum near the parliament building.

U.S. seizes 2 tonnes of cocaine

NEW YORK (R) — A drug task force seized more than 2,040 kilograms of pure cocaine worth an estimated \$400 million — stuffed in bags labelled "just say no" — in New York City's biggest cocaine bust ever, officials said Sunday. They said law enforcement agents, raiding a Queens flat Saturday night, also seized \$2 million in cash and arrested four people, including a man they described as the New York head of one of the world's most powerful cocaine trafficking groups, the Cali Cartel of Colombia.

Gdansk joins mounting Polish strike

GDANSK, Poland (Agencies) — Several hundred workers went on strike Monday in the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk, the birthplace of Solidarity, as labour unrest over legalisation of the banned trade union spread.

Riot police sealed off the shipyard in the northern city just after the strike began.

Port workers told reporters two of the five sections of the Gdansk Port had gone on strike and work had stopped at the city's separate northern port.

A strike committee spokesman said a strike also began Monday at the Stalowa Wola steel mill that employs about 18,000 workers some 200 kilometres south of Warsaw.

She said by telephone from inside the plant that up to 2,000 workers were on strike.

The report could not immediately be officially confirmed.

Transport and port workers were already on strike in the city, about 400 kilometres northwest of Warsaw.

Western diplomats in Warsaw

said the unrest, which has also hit 10 coal mines in the south, was the worst since nationwide stoppages which severely disrupted Poland in 1980.

The diplomats said fewer people were on strike than during a wave of unrest in April and May, which was triggered by sharp price increases, but the latest strikes were more widespread and seemed more serious.

A strike leader told reporters outside the Lenin shipyard that several hundred workers had downed tools after a strike committee gathered them at 7 a.m.

Reporters saw workers marching through the shipyard with Solidarity banners and chanting "there is no freedom without Solidarity." The strikers manned all the shipyard's gates.

They were greeted enthusiastically by supporters outside the shipyard. Some supporters kissed the strikers through one of the iron gates.

Riot police sealed off the shipyard, which employs about 12,000 men, and removed several dozen onlookers.

Strikers said Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, who works as an electrician at the shipyard, was inside with them.

Alojzy Szablewski, head of the Lenin Shipyard Strike Committee, said: "The situation in the whole shipyard is under the control of the strikers."

"We will end (the strike) only after we get Solidarity and then we will make real reforms in this poor country," he said.

The latest unrest, which began last Tuesday when about 3,000 workers occupied the southern Manfest Lipowcy coal mine near the Czechoslovak border, has badly affected Poland's vital coal mining industry. At least 10 collieries are on strike.

The strikers are demanding recognition of Solidarity, which

emerged from strikes in 1980 which centred largely on Gdansk. The union was suppressed after martial law was declared in December 1981.

Reports that several plants were on strike in other parts of the country could not immediately be confirmed.

Members of a strike committee representing workers in Szczecin said railway workers in the city had joined the strike. Officials were not available to comment.

Activists in Szczecin and Jasne, a southern town where four mines are not working, greeted the news that the Lenin Shipyard had joined the strike with delight.

The spokesman said the government would issue a statement Monday night.

Walesa offered Sunday to delay calling a strike at the Lenin Shipyard if the government agreed to hold talks on settling the dispute. The appeal was ignored.

"I wanted to avoid strikes," he said. "We shouldn't be striking."

We should be working. But there was no other choice. We are still waiting for serious talks."

Walesa told reporters: "Solidarity is needed in these difficult times to fight for reforms, design them and then introduce them. Nobody will be able to do this without Solidarity."

He was wearing the familiar badge depicting an image of the Black Madonna — the most revered shrine of the Roman Catholic Church in Poland — and a Solidarity badge on his jacket lapel. He wore these badges throughout the strikes in 1980.

Tadeusz Mazowiecki, a top Walesa adviser, told reporters Walesa wanted talks with the government.

"The time is ripe to lift the article in the labour law banning pluralism. Whoever says no to that should listen to the factories where we have a real plebiscite for trade union pluralism," Mazowiecki said.

Column II

Expedition finds ancient helmet

MOSCOW (AP) — A bronze helmet thought to be from the time of Alexander the Great, about 2,300 years ago, has been unearthed in a Ukrainian village by a museum expedition, the newspaper TRUD said Saturday. The helmet was found in a hill in the village of Konskiye Rzadov by an expedition from a museum in Zaporozhye, an industrial city north of the Ukraine's Black Sea coast, the newspaper said. The helmet is made from goldish bronze, is hemispheric and well preserved," it said. The report did not say whether it is thought to have any connection to the conqueror, who lived from 356-323 B.C.

Willis, Moore name new baby

LOS ANGELES (AP) — "Moonlighting" star Bruce Willis and actress Demi Moore named their day-old daughter Rumer Glenn, a spokesman for Willis says. "The infant and her mother were fine. Paul Bloch said. "Both are fine and back home (in Kentucky) and Bruce is already back at work," he said. The 366-kilogramme girl was delivered at a Paducah, Kentucky, hospital. Willis, 33, and Moore, 25, were married in November 1987 and live in California. Moore recently joined Willis' location in Kentucky, where Willis is filming "In Country," described as a portrait of a family struggling to heal the wounds of the Vietnam War.

Slow-speed chase

LOS ANGELES (AP) — A drunken man stole a steamroller and led police deputies on a slow-speed chase during which the road flattener clipped parked cars before crashing to a halt, authorities said. Rudolph Soria, 28, was first spotted aboard the steamroller by two Sheriff's deputies on patrol. Deputy John McCue said: "It did not look like the man's personal vehicle and it did not look like the street needed straightening," McCue said. The two deputies followed the stolen roller as it moved at five miles an hour. California highway patrol officers joined in the pursuit and watched as the steamroller hit two or three parked cars before crashing into a building 10 minutes later. Soria fell off and suffered a cut to his head, authorities said.

The march through the city was the largest protest to mark the invasion anniversary since 1969. After it was over, riot police lined the center of the vast Wenceslas Square where the march began. Police moved through the square, urging bystanders to clear to the side and were seen detaining at least two people. In Moscow, hundreds of police and national guard troops broke up a crowd of about 500 people Sunday when they chanted "Prague, Prague, Prague" in memory of the Kremlin-led invasion by thousands of Soviet and Warsaw Pact troops Aug. 20-21, 1968. Peace activists collected hundreds of signatures on a petition demanding a Soviet troop withdrawal, free elections, the abolition of censorship, release of political prisoners and human rights in Czechoslovakia.

Police fired tear gas and charged the protesters with dogs about two hours after the crowd began marching through the city Sunday. The March had dwindled from an estimated 10,000 to about 1,000 when police moved in, beating at least two people.

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